Seg | Ter | Qua | ~~Qui~~ | Sex | Sáb | Dom

25/05/17

My ELT - My English Online
(Level 2 - Part 3)

11) Making Plans

A) Unit Goals

I) Plan special days;
II) Plan hollidays;
III) Make life plans;
IV) Express wishes and plans.

Futuro intencional / Já tinha planos

B) Grammar: Be going to (Futuro) para fazer.

— Be going to — = Gonna do

(Statement)	(Negative)	(Yes/No question)	(Wh-question)
I am going to have a party.	We are not going to have a big meal.	Are you going to go to the movies?	What are you going to do? When are we going to go?

NOTA: Nos usamos o (be going to) para fazer planos.
Também usamos estas expressões de tempo: tomorrow, next Saturday, weeks, year.

Will - Futuro que aconteceu por acaso.

C) American Holidays

I) Thanksgiving;
II) Independence day;
III) New Year's;
IV) Christmas;

(Uso para desejos)

D) Grammar: Would like to for wishes
(Gostaria de desejar)

FORONI

25/05/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | ~~Sex~~ | Sáb | Dom

I) Statement : I would like to be a doctor.
Danny would like to study Law.

II) Yes/no question : Would you like to study engineering?
Would you like to be a nurse?

III) Short ~~(answ)~~ answer : Yes, I would.
No, I wouldn't

IV) Wh- ~~(q)~~ question : what would you like to be?
~~You like (to) to be~~ ?

Ex. I would like to be a musician.
what would Eleanor like to be?
would you like to be a doctor?
Deng would like to study nursing.
What would you like to be?

NOTA → We can say Only joking to show we are not serious.

Not so quick! Não tão rápido!

FORONI

Seg | Ter | ~~Qua~~ | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

07/06/17

⇒ LEVEL 3 - Unit 1

Ⓐ Lesson 2: Grammar A

5 - Atividades

Exchange personal information;

Use simple present

NOTA

Ⓑ The Simple Present Tense: (Verbos de ações no presente)

1) With Be — Ex. You learn now

Ex. I am Brazilian. — Uso: Afirmativo / Verbo com uso normal.

She is Brazilian.

We are Brazilian. — Negativo / colocamos don't

Ex. I don't listen to rock. (Auxiliar)

2) With Regular Verbs

Ex. I live in Brazil. — He / she / it = Does.

She lives in Brasil. — (Interrogativas / Negativas)

We live in Brasil. — Ex. Does she live here?

She doesn't live here.

(Interrogativa começa com auxiliar)

→ Simple Present Tense

I am a student.	She is a student.	They are students.
I live in New York.	She lives in New York.	They live in New York.
I work part time.	She works part time.	They work part time.
I have a computer.	She has a computer	They have computers.

[Box, margin note: Tem — como sentido de haver. Há algo em algum lugar.]

07/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

Ⓐ Lesson 3: Grammar B
5 Atividades
Describe school facilities;
Use There is / There are;
Use prepositions of location.

Have - Sentido de pertencer.

Ⓐ Simple present tense: (There is / There are)

Ex. There is a book on the desk.
There isn't a book on the desk.

There are three books on the desk.
There ~~(?)~~ aren't any books on the desk.

Tem no sentido de haver. Há algo em algum lugar.
TÊM

There { is / isn't } a book { on the desk.
There { are / aren't } books { on the desk.

Têm - Há algo em algum lugar.

*) Prepositions: in / on / across from / at the end of / next to //

Put - colocar.
stair - escada.
Choose - escolher.
restroom - banheiro.
across - através
floor - chão
daycare - ~~the~~ creche

Vocabulary

1) Interview - Entrevista
2) Alone - Sozinho
3) Dorms - Dormitório
4) Campus - Campus
5) Semester - Semestre
6) Interests - Interesses
7) team - equipe
8) Photography - fotografia
9) Get married - me cassar
10) Rock music - música rock.

Lesson 4: Grammar C — 08/06/17

(A) Discuss schools;
(B) Use appropriate sentence stress;

Simple present tense: There is / There are

There { is / isn't } a book } on the desk.
There { are / aren't } books } on the desk.

Building - construças;
Cashiers - caixas;
lot of - muito;
rent - ~~[illegible]~~ aluguel;
Classmate - colega de classe.
average - média;
most - a maioria;
ride - passeio;
belong - Pertencer;

Lesson 5: Grammar D

09/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | ~~Sex~~ | Sáb | Dom

All of us to work on time
None of our teachers are from Brazil
One of them gets a ride to the office
Many of my classmates enjoy photography class.
Some of the waiters work six days a week.
A few of us live in the university dormitory.
Two of my classmates are absent.
None of my classmates take the bus to school.

09/06/17

⇒ Lesson 6: Listening

Ⓐ Listen to information about schools in other countries;
Ⓑ Listen to directions top school locations;
Ⓒ Learn about school facilities;

⇒ Lesson 7: Reading and Writing

Ⓐ Read about learning English;
Ⓑ Check singular and plural nouns;

WRITING: <u>NOTE</u>

Singular and Plural Nouns

① Use an article ~~(with)~~ with a singular noun.

② Use <u>an</u> with nouns that begin with a vowel ~~(sond)~~ sound: <u>a</u>, <u>e</u>, <u>i</u>, <u>o</u>, and sometimes <u>u</u>.

③ Do not use an article before proper names. Tom, California.

④ Plural nouns end in <u>-s</u> or <u>-es</u>. Some irregular plurals are men, women, and children. Do not use <u>a</u> or <u>an</u> with a plural noun.

counselor - conselheiro
statement - declaração
few - poucos
left - esquerda
~~loug~~ lounge - salão
Vending machine - maquina de vendas
Sick - Doente
Well - bem
Will - Vai
Which - Qual
Mistakes - Erros
Uppercase - Maiúscula
Parrot - Papagaio

FORONI

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | ~~Sáb~~ | Dom

10/06/17

Lesson 8: Video

1. mimic
2. specific
3. cognitive
4. object.
5. treat.
6. reasoning.

knew - sabia
treat - tratar
could - poderia
laugh - rir
~~no~~ might - poderia
able - capaz

Basic Grammar 1 - Personal Subject Pronouns
(Pronomes pessoais)

(A)

I (Eu) → (Sempre em letra maiúscula)
You (Você)
he/she/it (ele/ela/ele ou ela)
we (nós)
You (vocês)
they (eles/elas)

Singular / plural

Ex.: I come from Madrid. Eu venho de Madrid.
You are very nice. Vocês são muito gentis.

They are my brothers. Eles são meus irmãos.

(B) Em inglês o pronome pessoal sempre deve aparecer.
Ex. I am Brazilian.
He is Americam.

(C) TO BE (Forma infinitiva do Be)

{ Be (ser/estar)
{ Forma infinitiva: ~~be~~ TO be

FORONI

10/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | ~~Sáb~~ | Dom

*) O verbo to be possue três formas: am/are/is

I am
You are
He/she/it is
We are
You are
They are

Ex.: I am your teacher.
You are my student.
He is the President of the United States.

① Contracted forms (Formas contraídas)

— Normal —	— Contraída —
I am	I'm
You are	You're
He is / she is / it is	He's / she's / it's
We are / You are / They are	We're / you're / they're

UNIT 2: THE AVERAGE AMERICAN (O americano médio)

⇨ Lesson 1: Vocabulary

Ⓐ Learn vocabulary to talk about typical behavior;

Ⓑ Describe typical behavior;

Ⓐ Vocabulary

1. typical - típico
2. public transportation - transporte público
3. salary - salário
4. earn - ganha
5. average - média
6. apartment - apartamento
7. roommate - colega de quarto
8. single - solteiro
9. marrid - casada

⇨ Lesson 2: Grammar A 13/06/17

Ⓐ Talk about rountines;

Ⓑ Use simples present affirmative and negative statements;

Ⓒ Use singular and plural nouns;

Ⓓ Pronounce final s in third person tense; verbs.

Videos - The simple present tense

My brother stays up late.
I don't stay up late.

My brother talks on the phone at night.
I don't talk on the phone at night.

FORONI

13/06/17

Seg | T̶e̶r̶ | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

He listens to music at night.
I don't listen to music at night.

I don't sleep very well at night.
He doesn't sleep very well in the morning!

(I) With Be
I am Brazilian. / She is Brazilian. / We are Brazilian.

(II) With Regular Verbs.
I live in Brazil. / She lives in Brazil / We live in Brazil.

(III) Simple Present Tense — Affirmative Statements

I	eat	breakfast.
You	eat	
→ He/She/It	eats	
We	eat	
You	eat	
They	eat	

Simples Present Tense — Negative Statements

I	don't	breakfast.
You	don't	
He/She/it	doesn't	
We	don't	
You	don't	
They	don't	

1 - drive
2 - drives
3 - doesn't walk
4 - don't take
5 - like
6 - eat
7 - have
8 - eats
9 - come

/s/	/z/	/iz/
likes	owns	dances
wants	drives	wathes
takes	studies	uses

FORONI

Seg ~~Ter~~ Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

23/06/17

1) lives /z/ 5) buy /z/ loves /z/
2) walks /s/ 6) eats /s/
3) drinks /s/ 7) misses /iz/
4) washes /iz/ 8) goes /z/

*) Present Simple - (Regular Verbs): O radical do verbo se repete em todas as pessoas, exceto na terceira pessoa do singular, à qual acrescentas um s.

I	live	Arriving - Chegando.
You	live	Leaving - indo embora.
→ He/she/it	lives	
We	live	
You	live	
They	live	

Ex. I live in Florence. She lives in London.
They live in Madrid. John works in a restaurant.
It works all day long.

⇨ Personal Object Pronouns

Personal Pronouns *) Quando me refiro a outra pessoa.

SUBJECT		OBJECT
I	→	me
You	→	you
He	→	him
She	→	her
It	→	it
~~You~~ we	→	us
~~We~~ you	→	you
They	→	them

FORONI

14/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sab | Dom

⇨ Lesson 3: Grammar B

Ⓐ Describe behavior of an average person;
Ⓑ Use simpler presente tense;
Ⓒ Interpret graphs.

Ⓐ Simple Present Tense (Tempo presente simples)

Ex. I eat a hamburger every day.
I don't eat a hamburge every day.

She eats only healthy foods!
He doesn't eat any fealthy foods!

NOTA: He/she/It - ~~Resp~~ Verbo ganha s. E usamos auxiliar.

I) Verbs Following Singular and Plural subjects

a. Singular Subject.

The man
The waman
The average person
The average man
The average waman
} Works full time.

paid - pago.
teenager - adolescente.
fewer - menos.

Kindergarten - Jardim de infância.
Own - próprio

b. Plural Subject

The man
The waman
Most Americans
Most peple
Fifty percent of peple
} work full time.

1) have
2) don't ~~go~~ work
3) goes / don't go
4) owns / own

1) have
2) doesn't have
3) is
4) don't earn
5) work
6) votes
7) gets
8) volunteer

Seg | Ter | ~~Qua~~ | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

14/06/17

*) Problema : Lesson 3: Grammar B > atitivity 5

Time Expressions

every morning	once a week	on the weekend
every day	twice a month	On sundays
every night	three times a year	

In the summer
in the winter

Lesson 4: Grammar C ——— 15/06/17

(A) Stress words in sentences;
(B) Use adverbs of frequency;
(C) Talk about routines; → (rotina)
(D) Use time expressions;

(A) Adverbs of frequency

I) Always; (Sempre)
II) Usually; (Geralmente.)
III) often; (Frequentemente)
IV) sometimes; (às vezes.)
VI) never; (Nunca.)

(B) Time Expressions

every morning	once a week	on the weekend
every day	twice a month	on Sundays
every night	three times a year	

in the summer
in the winter

1) every
2) twice
3) summer
4) every
5) weekend
6) three
7) Once
8) once
9) Sundays
10) two

FORONI

15/06/17 | Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

1) My little sister checks her email six times a day.
2) They go on vacation twice a year.
3) We order a pepperoni pizza every weekend.
4) She changes jobs every three years. laundry - Lavanderia.
5) I go dancing once a week.
6) Do you do the ~~laundry~~ laundry on Sundays?
7) He sees his friends every day.
8) They go to the beach on Saturdays.
9) Sheila studies English every afternoon.
10) We eat a big breakfast every morning.

Lesson 5: Grammar 0

meeting - encontro.
skills - habilidades.

Ⓐ Adverbs of Frequency
- Ⓘ Always - 100%
- Ⓘⓘ Usually - 80-90%
- Ⓘⓘⓘ Often - (Frequentemente)
  frequently - 70-75%
- Ⓘⓥ Sometimes - 50%
- Ⓥ hardly ever - 1-15% (Dificilmente)
- Ⓥⓘ Never - 0%

seldom - (Raramente)

1) I always do my homework.
2) He is always tired in the morning.
3) She seldom calls her sister.
4) This class is usually interesting.
5) He always drives too fast.
6) The weather in Florida is usually beautiful.
7) They always wear (vestem) their seat (cintos) belts.

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex ~~Sáb~~ Dom

17/06/17

Lesson 6: Listening

Ⓐ Listen to a description of a family;
Ⓑ Listen for specific information.

drag - arrastar.
affordable - acessível

1) drives 3) takes 5) don't live 7) doesn't work 9) doesn't have
2) works 4) have 6) don't work 8) eats 10) live

Lesson 7: Reading and Writing

17/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | ~~Sáb~~ | Dom

The Average Community College Student

About 45 percent of all college students in the United States attend community colleges. Community colleges are schools ~~tht~~ that offer two-year associate degrees, and certificates and licenses in a large number of careers such as paralegal, office assistant, and information ~~teend~~ technology. The 1,132 community colleges in the United States also train students for new jobs and offer courses in many subjects, such as English as a second language.

Most community colleges have open admissons; they accept almost all students who apply. These students are often the first ones in their families to attend college. Most students need one or more basic skills courses in reading, writing or part-time, so it is difficult to attend school full-time. Sixty percent of all students attend school part-time. The tuition at a community college is more affordable than at a four-year school. The average tuition is $3,260 a year, and about half of the students receive some financial aid. Many of the students who begin at a community college ~~has~~ transfer to a four-year college for their junior and senior years.

Emily is a typical community college student. She attends school part-time. As a young woman, she is part of the 57% of all community college students who are women. She is 29 years old, the average age of a community college student. Emily's parents and her older brother graduated from high school, but she is the first person in her family to begin college.

Emily works full-time in the admissions office at

the county hospital. Her goal is to ~~bec~~ become a registered nuse. She is taking pre-nursing courses and has been accepted to the nursing program. More than half of all nurses in the United States recieve their degrees from community colleges.

Emily is a second semester student. During her first semester, she needed to take a course in basic math. This semester, she is taking three courses. In the fall, Emily will attend school full-time and work on the weekends. She applied for financial aid and is going to receive $1.000 a semester next year.

Most students take four years or more to complete their degrees at a community college. Emily hopes to have her nursing degree by the time she is 32.

FORONI

18/06/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

neighborhoods - bairros

Pay attention - ~~atenção~~ preste atenção.

Lesson 8: Video

Ⓐ Watch/listen to a video about Queens, NY;
Ⓑ Listen for main ideas;
Ⓒ Listen for details;

① population - populaçõ
② a racial group - Um grupo racial
③ immigrants - Imigrantes
④ multicultural - Multicultural
⑤ an ethnic group - Um grupo etnico;
⑥ diverse - Diversos;
⑦ a global village - Uma ~~(cit)~~ aldeia global;
⑧ Melting pot - pote de fusão

~~Seg~~ Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

19/06/17

(Gastos e economia)

UNIT 3: Spending and Saving

Lesson 1: Vocabulary

Ⓐ Learn vocabulary for banking and money;

Ⓑ Talk about banks and money.

1. Deposit - Depósito
2. Withdraw - Retirar
3. loan - empréstimo
4. ATM - caixa eletrônico
5. cash - dienheiro
6. Credit card - cartão de credito
7. interest rate - taxa de juro
8. account - conta
9. late fee - taxa de atraso
10. budget - despesas

borrow - pedir emprestado;

bills - contas;

mall - centro comercial.

1) B. No, I'm going to deposit it in my bank account.

2) B. Yes, but I need to stop at my bank and withdraw some money before we go to the mall.

3) B: I'm going to get a loan from my bank.

4) A: I need to get some money. Is there an ATM near here?

5) A: How much cash do you have in your wallet?

6) A: How many credit cards do you have?

7) A: What's the interest rate on your credit card?

8) A: How ~~much~~ many accounts do you have at this bank?

9) A: I forgot to pay my eletricity bill. Now I'll have to pay a late fee.

10) B: We make a budget every month, and we're careful not to spend more than we earn.

21/06/17

Seg | Ter | ~~Qua~~ | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

Lesson 2: Grammar A

(A) Talk about income and expenses;
(B) Ask and answer simple present Yes/No questions;
(C) Talk about how people spend money;

expenses - despesa.

(A) Present Tense:

Yes/No Questions

Do you shop online? { Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Does she shop online? { Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Present Tense: Yes/No Questions

Do { I / you / we / they } shop online? { Yes, you do. No, you don't. / Yes, I do. No, I don't. / Yes, we do. No, we don't. / Yes, they do. No, they don't.

Does { he / she } shop online? { Yes, he does. No, he doesn't. / Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.

He/she/it → Does.

(3)
1) she does;
2) she does;
3) they do;
4) she does;
5) they do;
6) they don't
7) she doesn't
8) she does
9) they do
10) it doesn't

(2)
1) Does
2) Does
3) Do
4) Does
5) Do
6) Does
7) Do
8) Does
9) Does
10) Do

(B) Do/Does - (Present simples)

Verbos modais e verbo to be no precisam dos verbos auxiliaren Do e Does. Forma ~~afirm~~ afirmativa normal.

⇒ { Ajudam o verbo a fazer perguntas! / A negarem também.

FORON

Seg | Ter | ~~Qua~~ | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

21/06/17

Do/Does/Did - Apenas auxiliar sem sentido.

Ex. I Work
You Work
⇨ He/she/It Works (Exigem s, ies ou es no final.)
we Work
you Work
they Work

© Acrescentamos ES no final do verbo terminado em:
O / S / SS / ch / x

Ⓓ Do / Does + I } Do
You
He/she/It } Does
we
You } DO
they

(Quando perguntamos o s, ies ou es é perdido.) Do verbo!

Have - Verbo irregular do presente.
Has.

27/06/17

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

(Todo tem WH no na palavra.)

Lesson 3: Grammar B – Present Tense: Wh-Questions

	(Wh questions)	
I		Ⓐ What ????
You		Ⓑ When - perguntas sobre tempo.
He/she/It		Ⓒ Where - perguntas sobre posição
We		Ⓓ How - Como de que maneira é feita.
You		Ⓔ Why - Porque razão, motivo de esta fazendo.
They		Ⓕ Who

↳ (Núnca usamos como resposta yes/no)

Ex① Ⓐ What do you want to eat? (O que / qual)
Ⓑ Where did you go yesterday? (onde / aonde)
Ⓒ When do you study English? (Quando)
Ⓓ Why do you want to buy it? (Porquê)
Ⓔ How do you go to school? (Como)
Ⓕ Who are you going to invite? (Quem)

Ex₂. ??? What do you want to eat?
I want to eat salad.
② When do you study English
I study English on Tuesdays

schedule - cronograma.

Ex₃. Do you play soccer?
Yes, I do. I play soccer.
Did you study yesterday?
No, I didn't. I didn't study yesterday.

⇨ Presente Tense: Wh-Questions

Where / When / Why	do	I / You / We / they	work?
	does	He / She	

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

27/06/17

① does / get up
② does / go
③ When / take
④ does / get
⑤ What / finish
⑥ does / go
⑦ does / do
⑧ does / go

① what
② where
③ where
④ why
⑤ where
⑥ what
⑦ why
⑧ How much

① get to school
② Q. does Stefano work
Q. How many hours does Stefano work
③ Q. when does Stefano do his home work.
Q. How many hours does Stefano study
④ Q. What time does Stefano go to bed.
Q. How many hours does Stefano sleep.

NOTA ① How Much e How Many
Ⓐ Much - Muito
Ⓑ Many - Muitos
Ⓒ How much - quanto
How many - quantos

Ⓓ Ex. How many books did you buy?
How much coffee shoud you drink?
(devemos)

Activity 6: 1. where do they live?
2. How much do they pay for rent?
3. How much does her gym membership cost?

27/06/17

Seg | ~~Ter~~ | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

4. How often does she go to the gym?
5. How much does it cost to attend college part time?
6. How much does his car loan cost each month?
7. How much does he pay for car insurance?
8. How much does a nice dinner cost?
9. How often do they eat out?
10. How much does she save a month?

18/06/17 ⇒ Lesson 4: Grammar C

8 Atividades:

Ⓐ Talk about money habits;

Ⓑ Ask and answer questions with Who as subject and object.

① Present Tense: Who Questions

(O verbo auxiliar está na resposta! Verbo no plural)

I) (Who as Subject)

a.) who works in a bank? Carlos does.

b.) who walks to school? Ella and Sara do.

II) (Who as Object)

(O verbo auxiliar está na pergunta! Verbo no singular.)

a) Who does Ella walk to school with? Ella walks to school with Sarah.

b.) Who does Marco call every night? He calls his girlfriend every night.

② Who as Subject:

Who works at City Bank? Laura does.

Who saves money every month? Henry and Ivan do.

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

27/06/17

Who as Object

Who does he drive to work? He drives his brother to work.

Who do they send money to? They send money to their parents

07/08/17 — PART 2 —

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sab | Dom

Unit 6: A Healthy Lifestyle / Lesson 1: Vocabulary.

7 Atividades:

(A) Learn medical terms;

(B) Talk about treatments and other medical activities;

(A) The doctor checks Darold's blood pressure.

(B) Tom reads an eye chart.

(C) Mark gets a physical.

(D) The dentist fills Gloria's cavity.

(E) Ayumi takes her temperature.

(A) George puts cushions on a chair.

(B) George elevates his leg.

(C) George uses an icepack on his ankle.

(D) George puts a bandage on his ankle.

(E) George uses a crutch to help him walk.

*) Exercício.

1. cavities. fills
2. checks. blood pressure. gets a physical
3. takes her temperature.
4. elevates. puts an ice pack.
5. uses crutches.
6. read an eye chart.

Lesson 2: Grammar A

⊖ Atividades

Ⓐ Talk about plans to be healthy.
Ⓑ Use be going to for future.
Ⓒ Pronounce medical specialists.

① Future with Be going to: Statements

Ⓐ This year, I am going exercise every day.
Ⓑ I am going to eat only healthy foods.
Ⓒ I am not going to watch TV.
Ⓓ I am going to start tomorrow.

be going to

I) I am going to exercise. / I am not going to exercise.

II) The baby is going to get a shot. / He is not going to be happy!

I	I am	(not) going to exercise.
You	You are	
He/She/It	He, She } is	
We	We, They } are	
You		
They		

07 / 08 / 17

~~Seg.~~ | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

1. am going to go
2. are going to get
3. is going to take
4. is going to write
5. are going to eat.
6. am going to buy

② First Syllable | Second Syllable | Third Syllable | Fourth Syllable

First Syllable	Second Syllable	Third Syllable	Fourth Syllable
sur·geon	psy·chi·a·trist	car·di·ol·o·gist	pe·di·a·tri·cian
al·ler·gist		oph·thal·mol·o·gist	fam·i·ly/doc·tor
		ob·ste·tri·cian	
		der·ma·tol·o·gist	
		gy·ne·col·o·gist	

⟹ Future with (going to) - Futuro próximo / Com certeza vai
Vou Futuro. acontecer, temos
Ex. She's going to Marry. a intenção de
fazer.

*) Forma
Sujeito + Verbo to be (presente) + going to + Verbo principal
+ Complementos.

FORONI

Exemplos de Usos:

Aymi doesn't feel well. (She) has the flu. Ayumi isn't going to go to work today. She is going to stay in bed all day. There's some aspirin on her nightstand and she (~~take~~) is going to take the aspirin every four hours. She is feeling very host so she is going to take her temperature. She isn't going to use a heating pad or take a hot shower.

⇨ Lesson 3: Grammar B 08/08/17

7 Atividades

Ⓐ Talk about health problems and remedies;

Ⓑ Use be going to in Yes/No questions;

Ⓒ Talk about future plans.

① Future with Be going to: Yes/No Questions.

Are	you	going to	see a doctor?
Is	she		
Are	we		

(Ex. 2) = (Ex. 1)

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.

Ⓥ Chicken pox. - Variola

Sore throat - Dor de garganta

sprained ankle - Torcer o tornozelo

FORONI

09/08/17

Seg | Ter | ~~Qua~~ | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

⇒ Grammar

Future: ① will; (Vai)
② be going to; (Será)
③ Present Continuous;
④ Present Simple;

① Podemos falar sobre tempo futuro com diferentes formas verbais, por exemplo:

Ⓐ will. / Ex. I'll come with you.
Ⓑ be going to. / Ex. He's going to come with us.
Ⓒ Present Continuous. / Ex. We're coming tomorrow.

~~Ⓐ - Ⓘ - will: Ⓘ Usamos quando nós falamos sobre eventos no futuro que temos controle.~~

~~Ⓘ "Nós podemos decidir o que acontecerá."~~

~~Ⓘ Usamos "will" quando decidimos o que fazer.~~

~~Ex.) John: Can somebody help me, please?~~
~~Helen: Yes, I'll help you.~~

~~"Neste caso posso estar decidindo se vou ou não."~~

~~Ⓑ be going to: Ⓘ Quando falamos de eventos no futuro que esperamos acontecer, mas, não temos controle.~~

---

② Quando falamos sobre eventos futuros que aconteceram, mas não temos controle, podemos usar:

Ⓐ will
Ⓑ be going to

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom / /

Ex. Ann will be 12 next week.
or Ann is going to be 12 next week.

We won't see those birds again until next spring.
We aren't going to see those birds again until next spring.

③ Will — Quando decidimos o que fazer;
be going to — Depois de decidimos o que fazer;
Ex. John: Can somebody help me, please?
Helen: Yes, I'll help you.
"Helem decide depois que Jonh pergunta."

Carol: ~~John~~ John needs some help.
Helen: I know. I'm going to help him.
"Helen já havia decido antes de Jonh perguntar."

① The doctor is checking the man's blood pressure.
② The child is getting a vaccine.
③ Large cities are usually noisier than small towns.
④ The are some very old houses in my town, but my house is more modern.
⑤ The toilet in my apartment is broken. I need to call the landlord.
⑥ If we find a nice apartament, we will fill out an application.
⑦ We have not had rain in eight months. This is a serious drought.
⑧ The forest fire burned thousands of threes.
⑨ We will hire a photographer to take pictures of our wedding.
⑩ After the wedding, the bride and groom will go to Hawaii for their honey moon.
⑪ Aymi has the flu. She isn't going to go to work.

24/10/17

Seg ~~Ter~~ Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

Unit 11 - At Work

*) Lesson 1: Vocabulary

(1) 7 Atividades:

(A) Learn vocabulary for job;

(B) Describe jobs;

1. A florist
2. A civil engineer
3. An accountant — Um contador
4. A hotel front-desk receptionist
5. A marketing manager
6. A caterer — Um fornecedor

*) plumber — Encanador

*) Drag

*) Mainly

*) fix

FORONI

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

/ /

Respostas do test 2:

(12) A: Are they going to make an appointment?
B: Yes, ~~th~~ they are.

(13) Japan is the healthiest country in the word.

(14) A desert is ~~hot~~ not as humid as a jungle.

(15) I graduated from high school six years ago.

(16) My old house didn't have a garden.

(17) A: ~~wa~~ what did you see?
B: A tornado.

(18) A: Were the children in ~~sh~~ school?
B: Yes, they were.

(19) The bride doesn't have to wear a white dress if she doesn't want to.

(20) The wedding is formal. You should wear a suit and tie.

(26) What do Jennifer and Brian have to do fist?
announce their engagement.

(27) What happens just before the wedding?
Brain and ~~jen~~ jennifer will apply for a marriage ~~licen~~ license.

(28) Brion and Jennifer don't have to hire a photographer.

(29) What is a leading couse of heat disease?
eating too much fat and sugar

(30) One way to keep your heart healthy is to stand instead of sit.

FORONI

30/10/17

Seg | Ter | Qua | Qui | Sex | Sáb | Dom

*) Lesson 2: Grammar A > Activity 1

(A) Could you / Would you

Ex1 Could you please turn off the TV?
*) Sentido de capacidade
Ex2 Would you please answer the phone?
*) Futuro do preterito (Ex faria)

*) Could you / Would you
Could you please / Would you please — check this report?

⊖ polite - educado.
⊖ bring - trazer.

⟹ Can, Could e Would
(A) Todos verbos modais Modificam outros verbos.
↳ Não preciso de auxiliar.
↳ Auto suficiente.

↱ (Can no passado)

I) Can / Could - Pedido ou permissão para fazer algo:
(Habilidade) Fala de coisas que conseguimos fazer.

Ex. Can I go to the bathroom?
Can I have some coffee?
Can I have diet coke please?

(I belive I can fly...)

Ex. I could swin when I was 7 years old.

I can swin.
↱ (Só não quer dizer nada.)

(Verbos terminados em ria)

Com um verbo vira o futuro do preterito no portugues

II) Would → Pedir alguma coisa
Ex. I'd like some coffee.

Oferecer → Would you like some coffee?
would you like some tea?

FORONI

~~Seg~~ Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

30/10/17

(Futuro do pretérito)

Ex do - fazer / Would do - faria
love - amar / Would love - amaria

*) Lesson 3: Grammar B - Activity 1

Ⓐ Must / Must not / Can't

Ex. You must wear a hatdhat.
You must not smoke.
You can't smoke.
~~You must not~~

1. Must / 2. can
3. must not / 4. can
5. must not / 6 most not
7. can / 8. must
must. th/ng
must not / pm / on / ys
can sh / ds / ra
r

① Must: → (Expressa ~~regora~~ regras)

I
You
He/She/It
we
They
} must wear a name tag.

② Must not / Can't: (Expressa ação proibida)

I
You
He
She
we
They
} must not can't make personal calls.

13/01/18

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex ~~Sáb~~ Dom

Inglés Sin Barreras - DVD 01

(*) Lección 3

(A) Tópicos importântes

I) my book - meu livro
your book - Seu livro
his book - o livro dele
her book - O livro dela.
its book -
Our book - nosso livro
your book -
their book -

II) Ex. This is a family.
This is my fther.
This is your mother.
This is his son.
This is her doughter.
This is your grandfather.
This is our grandmother.
These are their parents.

III) Dimitivos corinhosos (Meninos pequenos.)
Mother = mom = mommy
father = dad = daddy
grandmother = grandma
grandfather = grandpa

IV) This/That
This - Isto, esta, este : Indicar (ideia) algo perto.
That - Esse, Essa, Aquele, Aquela : Algo longe.

FORONI

Seg Ter Qua Qui Sex Sáb Dom

13/01/18

V) Daughter, Son → Children

Father, Mather → Parents

Grand father, Grand mother → Grandparents

I
you
He/She/It
we
you
They

VI) Ex. ① Miranda is my mother's name.

② Terence and Louise are Miranda's mother and father.

③ Andy is Miranda's son.

④ Carmen and Sue are Alex's douthters.

⑤ Alex is Julio's son.

⑥ Maribel is Andy's grandmother.

FORONI